

A CONTRAST AT MANILA; OR MACHINE GUNS VS. ARROWS.



AMONG the hordes of variously armed savages who swept down on the American troops all over the seventeen-mile zone of fighting around Manila on Sunday, no tribe was bolder than the Ygorotes. Naked and carrying only bows and arrows, seven hundred of these warriors made a stand against the Utah Light Artillery and Sixth Artillery. It was only when they were mowed down by the machine guns that they fell on their faces, winning themselves defeated or fled into the bamboo brakes.

One of the Ygorote chiefs was taken prisoner, and he had this strange story to tell: That the Ygorotes had been deceived by the Tagalos, who had told them the Americans would flee as soon as they saw the Ygorotes; and that as this was not the case they, the Ygorotes who remained, wanted to go home and turn the Tagalos into archery targets.



MORE CASUALTIES CABLED BY OTIS.

General Otis yesterday cabled a supplemental list of the casualties resulting from Sunday's battle with the Filipinos around Manila. This new report adds twelve killed, and 162 wounded to the first list. This, added to his list of Monday, puts our total casualties as reported: 47 killed, 143 wounded and two missing.

KILLED—12 MEN.

BATTINGER, CHARLES, private, Company I, First Nebraska.
DEAN, JACOB, corporal, Battery G, Third Artillery.
EGGERS, JOHN, private, Company F, First Nebraska.
GOODMAN, WILHELM I., private, Battery A, Utah Light Artillery.
LANDIS, JACOB, corporal, Company C, Tenth Pennsylvania.
PEGLER, LEWIS, private, Company I, First Nebraska.
ROCKWELL, ALLEN S., private, Company C, Tenth Pennsylvania.
ROGERS, GEORGE, sergeant, Company C, First Wyoming.
SHEARER, RALPH E., private, Company H, First Washington.
WHITTAKER, JOHN, sergeant, Battery K, Third Artillery.
YOUNG, HARRY A., sergeant, Battery A, Utah Light Artillery.
YOUNG, JOHN G., corporal, Battery A, Utah Light Artillery.

WOUNDED, 162 MEN.

Ulah Light Artillery.
 Corporal GEORGE B. WARDLAW, Company B, slightly.
 Private PETER ANDERSON, Company B, slightly.

First Washington.
 Captain ALBERT H. OTIS, slightly.
 Lieutenant EDWARD K. IRWIN, slightly.
 Second Lieutenant JOSE SMITH, slightly.
 Quartermaster SERGEANT RUFUS B. CLARK, slightly.
 Quartermaster SERGEANT OLIVER CLANCY, slightly.
 Corporal RENDALL FELLOWES, Company A, slightly.
 Corporal CHARLES F. DELAGO, slightly.
 Lieutenant JOHN F. MITCHELL, Company A, slightly.
 Corporal FRED W. SCHANDER, Company A, slightly.

First Idaho.
 Musician FREDERICK W. BECK, Company C.
 Private FRED H. STREETER, Company C.
 Private THOMAS L. BURKE, Company B.
 Private WILLIAM C. PAYNE, Company B.
 Private FRANK A. McALL, Company B.
 Private JAMES HANSEN FLEWIS, Company B.
 Private BEACH G. HARRY, Company B.
 Private BUTHERFORD FRED SQUILL, Company B.
 Private WILLIAM M. KELLER, Company B.
 Quartermaster SERGEANT ERNEST SCOTT, Company B.
 Private JAMES PAYNE, Company C.
 Private PILEY WALTON, Company C.
 Private ROBERT JONES, Company B.
 Private ENOCH KOTH, Company B.

Third Artillery.
 Private ALBERT J. CORRETT, Battery G.
 Private E. E. CLAMPTT, Battery G.
 Sergeant WILLIAM McLAIDE, Battery G.
 Private ROSCOE L. MITCHELL, Battery G.
 Private ANDREW JOHNSON, Battery G.
 Private GEORGE M. SCHLEMBIE, Battery G.
 Private DAVID KRIDER, Battery G.
 Private HOLMER E. HAWKINS, Battery G.
 Private CHRIST B. FLOEGER, Battery G.
 Private JOHN A. GRIFFIN, Battery G.
 Second Lieutenant ROBERT S. ABERNETHY, Battery G.
 Second Lieutenant WILLIAM McLAIDE, Battery G.
 Private ISAAC RUSSELL, Battery A, Utah Artillery.
 Private GEORGE L. CLOTHER, Company B, First Nebraska.
 Private DOUGLAS L. RIDGERS, Company F, First Nebraska.
 Private EMMETT H. A. FISHER, unknown.
 Private JAMES KESSLER, Company D.

First California.
 Corporal JOHN MURPHY, Company A.
 Private JOHN SLADE, Company A.
 Private WILLIAM HAY, Company G.
 Sergeant WILLIAM L. WALL, Company M.
 Private DAVID A. CUTTING, Company M.
 Private WILLIAM J. HOGAN, Company M.
 Private OSCAR H. HEIMBOTH, Company H.
 Private JAMES P. KINSEY, Company H.
 Private RICHARD JENTZEN, Company H.
 First Lieutenant CHARLES J. HOGAN, Company H.

First Wyoming.
 Sergeant GEORGE ROGERS, Company C.
 Private RAY WEDDER, Company C.

First Nebraska.
 First Sergeant ORREN F. CURTIS, Company C.
 Corporal JERRY E. BERRY, Company C.
 Private JAMES H. PIERCE, Company C.
 Corporal BENNY L. HILL, Company A.
 Private WILLIAM J. HOGAN, Company B.
 Private HARRY BROWN, Company B.
 Private WILLIAM HEDDON, Company I.
 Private SIMON J. SIMONSON, Company K.
 Private HUGH KENOVER, Company M.
 Private HOWARD L. KERR, Company M.
 Private JESSE G. LOVERBERG, Battery D.
 Acting Hospital Steward FRANK L. HEASTAD.

First Kansas.
 Private CHARLES E. HARMON, Company F.
 Private DANIEL DONWY, Company F.
 Private WILLIAM NELSON, Company F.
 Private GEORGE M. BATTERSLEY, Company M.

ment. The Cortes must ratify the treaty as did the United States Senate.

According to the terms of the treaty, final ratification must be exchanged on or before the 10th of June, but it is expected that they will be exchanged long before that date. The exchange must take place in Washington, and the Spanish Government probably will send a specially empowered Ambassador for that purpose.

Some time before the ratifications are exchanged the President must sign the treaty, thus formally approving the action of the United States Senate, something he has not done up to this time.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS AT MANILA.

War Department Has Given Out the Following List of Those on Philippine Duty.

Washington, Feb. 7.—A list of the general and staff officers on duty in the Philippines prepared at the War Department is of interest at this time. The list is as follows:

Major-Generals, E. S. Otis, military governor; Thomas M. Anderson and Arthur MacArthur.

Brigadier-Generals, M. P. Miller, commanding the troops at Holo; H. G. Otis, R. P. Hughes, Samuel Ovenshine, Irving Hale, Charles King.

Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Barry, Major Putnam B. Strong, Captain De C. Cabell and S. S. Saxton.

Inspector-General, Major J. S. Mallory.

Judge-Advocate, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Crowder.

Quartermaster's Department, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Pope, Major S. R. Jones and J. A. Devol, Captains C. C. Walcutt, A. W. Kimball and C. S. Sawelle, Jr.

Special duty, Captain J. J. Bradley.

Commissary Department, Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Brainerd, Major S. A. Glendon and R. H. Fitzhugh, Captain S. B. Bootes, Major William H. Anderson, Captains S. M. Miliken, C. D. Conder and C. R. Krause.

Customs and revenue duty, Captain J. B. Handy, on the staff of General King; J. F. Evans.

Surgeons, with the rank of major, H. W. Carlwell, F. S. Bourne, William O. Moran, William D. Crosby, E. R. Morris, S. O. L. Potter, G. H. Penrose and G. F. Shields.

Major and additional paymasters, H. C. Fitzgerald, John De Meritt, T. D. Keiser, William B. Rochester, J. William G. Gambell, William B. Schofield, J. M. Sears and Theodore Sternberg.

Signal service, Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Porter and Major J. F. Bell, of the Engineer Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Thompson, Captains E. A. McKenna, E. Russell, G. E. Lawrence, P. J. Perkins, William W. Chance and G. H. Terry, First Lieutenants F. H. Bailey, William O. Bailey, A. J. Rudd, C. E. Kilbourne and W. C. Cannon and Second Lieutenant C. H. Gordon.

SUPPLY VESSELS ARE HURRIED TO MANILA.

Coal, Meat and Munitions of War Being Shipped Daily from San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—The battle ship Iowa has arrived. There is no present prospect of her being dispatched to Manila. The present naval need in the Philippines is not of battle ships, but of light draught gunboats for use in rivers and near shore. The Iowa needs a good deal of repairing and no programme has been mapped out for her.

The steamers Justin and Celtic, now at Mare Island, are being overhauled and in a few days will be ready to sail for the Philippines, following the supply vessel Centennial, which got away last night. The Justin will carry coal for the fleet and the Celtic frozen meat.

The steamer Conemaugh, now on her way to this port, probably will be sent to Manila with munitions of war, and additional stores may be sent on the steamer Cleveland.

BURIED HER IN VILLAGE CEMETERY.

Mary Watrous, Who Committed Suicide in New York, Laid at Rest.

Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 7.—In the cemetery at Gaines, Pa., today was buried Mary E. Watrous, daughter of Charles E. Watrous, a prominent citizen of Gaines. She committed suicide by taking oxalic acid at her apartment at No. 78 West Eighty-fifth street, New York, on Saturday.

When Mary Watrous left the convent of Our Lady of Angels, in Elmira, and went back to her home in Gaines she was besieged by suitors. E. R. Thompson, a newspaper man of Towanda, won her promise in marriage, but Robert Tatum, a traveling agent, won her father's whole estate. She won her from him and they were married.

They came to live about five years ago and Tatum opened up a hat store on Water street. He failed in business and not long afterward he brought out against a well-known Elmira merchant, alleging the latter alienated his wife's affections and ruining his business. The case was settled. It is said, for \$500. Tatum went to California and she to New York.

WARE BILL IS AIMED AT THEATRE MANAGERS.

Not Designed, Says the Author, to Destroy the Business of All Ticket Speculators.

Albany, Feb. 7.—Assemblyman Ware denies that his bill, "An act to prevent fraud in the sale of theatre tickets," is an attack on ticket speculators.

"The bill provides and provides," he said, "that every owner or manager of a theatre shall conspicuously post at his ticket office his rates of prices. Any person in the employ of the owner or manager who charges more than this sum will be guilty of a misdemeanor, if the bill becomes law.

"My purpose is to prevent owners and managers from disposing of their tickets to agents who have been known to charge more for the benefit of those responsible for fixing the schedule rate of prices. In some theatres it has been the custom to give tickets for the choicest seats in the house to agents in order that the management might profit to the utmost by a successful play. I maintain that it is fraud and that it ought to be stopped. The bill is not aimed at ticket speculators; it is aimed only at dishonest theatre owners and managers.

Came Out of the Fire Unscathed.

Lawrence, Kan., Feb. 7.—The Lawrence Journal received a cablegram to-day from Captain A. G. Clarke, Company H, Twentieth Kansas, at Manila, announcing that the Kansas regiment had passed through the recent engagement unscathed, although it was in the midst of heavy fire.

Red Cross Prepared to Work in Manila.

The American National Red Cross Relief Committee, with headquarters at No. 100 William street, have preparations under way for the establishment at Manila of a thoroughly equipped hospital. The equipment, part of which is en route, will cost \$20,000, all of which has been supplied as the gift of merchants in the downtown districts. Miss Hensshell and three trained nurses left on the transport Grant with the first instalment of the hospital equipment. On the transport Sherman, which followed, was Miss Starr and three nurses. On the transport Sheridan will be Miss Gladwin and another assignment of trained nurses.

BIG LINER SWEEP BY GREAT WAVES.

Stuttgart Comes In with Boats Smashed and One of Her Passengers Injured.

One of her starboard lifeboats was missing and the remaining five on that side of the steamship were smashed when the North Deutscher Lloyd liner Stuttgart reached this port yesterday, after a voyage of fourteen days from Bremen. It was a voyage that her sixty-eight cabin passengers, as well as the 438 in the steerage, are likely to remember. Many of them will carry bruises for weeks to come as souvenirs of this eventful trip. Otto Krieger, one of the cabin passengers, will have to wait for the bones of his left leg to knit before he can walk again. He was hung the entire length of the saloon on February 2.

On that day the Stuttgart ran into a tempest from the northwest, and was driven by the force of a hurricane. The Stuttgart rushed into the whirling storm early in the morning and she had to heave to for twenty-four hours. Waves were racing the entire length of the vessel, and the snow was coming down in blinding sheets.

The Stuttgart had to heave to again the next day for twelve hours.

AGUINALDO DECLARES WAR, BUT HIS ARMY RUNS AWAY.

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dead and wounded of the Filipinos is not considered cause for action or particular remembrance. A good many Spanish renegades have been with the rebels almost from the beginning.

There are going to be many barbarities committed in this campaign. The rank and file of the Filipinos are utter savages. The body of Surgeon Harry Young, of the Utah Artillery, was found where he had been slain. He was wounded and captured by the natives, and was then killed and his body hideously mutilated. It is probable that he was tortured until he died.

The Filipinos are endeavoring to keep up an appearance of observing the ethics of war, but cannot control their soldiers. For instance, this morning a Filipino colonel strode out toward our lines from Calocan under a flag of truce. Several American officers hurried out to get his message, but before they reached him the Filipino colonel apologized for the barbarity of his troops, and returned to his lines under fire.

Insurgent Losses Terrific.

Even the Americans are astonished at the terrific losses inflicted on the rebels. So thick were the dead in the rice field that it looked like a sleeping camp at daybreak. One hundred and sixty were buried in a single field on Monday, and nearly a hundred in another field between Paco and Santa Ana. The close formation of

the rebels and their misapprehension of the range of Gatling guns account for the numbers of the dead.

A converted river gunboat steamed up the river, while the rebels lined both banks. The gunboat's Gatlings cut them down by hundreds, and the heavier batteries tore other hundreds to pieces, and the canebreakers are full of dead and wounded, the latter hiding away to die. They have no idea that by any possibility they would be spared should they be found. The wild men believe the American surgeons are curing them for execution, but accustomed to taking the fortunes of war, they submit cheerfully to probing and amputation. The Americans are untrusting in their efforts to bring in the wounded, and the hospitals are crowded with them.

Women Among the Fighters.

Among the dead and wounded the hospital corps have discovered a number of women in regular insurgents' uniform, and with their hair cropped short.

In nearly every case those not dead were nearly so. It is supposed that those who were not too badly wounded to direct their weapons against themselves committed suicide rather than be discovered.

The Filipino plans for a general attack on the American troops was known only to their leaders. The prisoners say they had no idea of it, but that the firing began and was taken up by those nearest, and so on until the whole army was engaged. This probably true, but the fact that the Filipinos are loaded down with ammunition indicates that in such stupen-

ous rout was not an imprudent affair. The noticeable thing in this regard is the fact that many of the Filipino officials of Manila have not been seen since hostilities began. They have either joined the insurgents or are in hiding in the city.

Suburbs in Ruins.

Manila itself is quiet, except at night. The finding of the missing parts of the pumping machinery averted a panic, as the supply of water in the reservoirs was getting low and would have been exhausted within a couple of days. Villages outside the city, however, are in ruins, the houses having been burned by the Americans to drive out the natives, who, from the cover of the buildings, galled the flanks and rear of General Otis's army. Hundreds of these rebel sharpshooters were killed or wounded by Americans as they fled from the burning houses. The women have come back to Manila. Many of them had taken refuge on the transports, and others had scattered to the suburbs, which are now smoking ruins.

Except the street cars there are no vehicles to be seen in the Manila thoroughfares. All conveyances available have been impressed to provide transportation for the American soldiers. The city is all a flutter with white flags; towels, pillow slips and aprons tied to bamboo wands by the windows of native residences everywhere. But it is from these windows that the American patrols were fired on last night. At 9 o'clock there was a general blockade in the Quiapo and Binondo districts. The patrol of course returned the fire, and the people of the city thought there was a battle in the streets. There was nothing to it but noise, and the terror of the people. No shot of them all appeared to find its mark.

There are, of course, in the city a great

Will Fight in the Hills.

London, Feb. 7.—The president of the European Filipino Junta, in an interview to-day said:

"It is perfectly clear that the unfortunate hostilities at Manila were occasioned by an attempt of the Nebraskans to find a pretext to obtain control of the Sugar and Cattle works. The Americans for months have endeavored fruitlessly to induce the Filipinos to withdraw from those works. They latter fully recognized their immense strategic importance. By the destruction of the villages between the sea and the river bank the Filipinos secured a vast, open space from which Manila might otherwise have been attacked under cover.

"As the Americans have captured the water works, the Filipinos will now have to retire to the mountains of San Mateo and Bonifacio, which, as they are only an hour's distance, surround the capital, and it will be impossible to dislodge them from there.

"The whole Filipino strength will now be devoted to the protection of the country outside of Manila, as Aguinaldo is aware of the Filipino sentiment and knows that he could not hold it with American war ships in the bay.

"The Americans will also have to depend for their food supply on shipments from abroad, as the insurgents will effectively cut off the supplies from the interior."

The Filipino agent concluded with asserting that Aguinaldo, Aguinaldo's agent in America, and the European Junta had necessarily withdrawn from those works to commence hostilities. But he added the Filipinos regarded the landing of American reinforcements as a threat, and this, added to the proclamation of General Otis respecting political rights to the natives and inaugurating a military regime, had strained native opinion to the breaking point.

Simon Buttner Held for Trial.

Frank Magowan, former Mayor of Trenton, N. J., \$2,000 and a watch and chain, in the Broadway Garden, No. 1261 Broadway, was held for trial by Magistrate Mort. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and was required to return his bond of \$5,000 pending the decision of the Grand Jury.

Simon Buttner, charged with having robbed

OTIS CABLES THAT HE IS ADVANCING HIS LINES.

The General Reports That He Has Captured the Water Works and is Pushing Further Inland.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The news from General Otis to-day consisted of two bulletins, one received about 11 a. m., and the other about 3:30 p. m. The first contained the information anxiously awaited by the President that General Otis had seized the water works.

The bulletin was rushed over to the White House, where it showed the President that General Otis had carried out his instructions to extend his lines promptly into the interior with the primary view of getting control of the water supply.

General Otis's bulletin was, in fact, a confirmation of the statement made by the Journal and so persistently denied by the Secretary of War. On receipt of the dispatch the President instructed Secretary Alger to send a complimentary despatch to General Otis on his good and effective work.

The report of casualties was awaited with more anxiety than that of yesterday because it was expected to show a very large list of wounded. The consolidated reports of yesterday and to-day show a total of 197 killed, 148 wounded, and a grand total of 345 casualties to date. According to General Otis the total casualties will reach 500, so that additional dispatches are expected to-morrow from Manila. A copy of the casualty list of to-day was also sent promptly to the President.

The interest of the War Department and the White House over the situation in Manila is increasing, notwithstanding the publicity of the American army to handle every emergency, owing to the probability of another engagement.

The President sat up late to-night. General Corbin did not come down to the War Department, but he kept in touch with the telegraph office in the department. He will telephone any news of special interest to the President.

This being Cabinet day, the President received but few callers before or after the Cabinet session of two hours' duration. Among those who saw him were Senator Hoar and Senator Lodge and the Vice-President, the latter to extend his congratulations on the restoration of the treaty. Hoar's call caused a little comment, but it is said that he did not mention the treaty to the President.

Splendid Work All Round.

General MacArthur's division has advanced beyond Gagalangin toward Calocan. He suffered no loss, as the natives retreated before him, abandoning a strong earthwork admirably constructed with embankments. This is now an American post. The Americans have been successful in capturing 600 Yankee marines are on the beach north of the city, having landed from the fleet. There has been a good deal of anarchy due to the cutting of the wire strung by the signal corps, and the order is now to kill anybody interfering with the signal.

The splendid work of the various departments of the army is cause for congratulation. The commissary department almost every wheeled thing in the neighborhood having been pressed into service, enabled the commissary department to adequately ration the troops at the front. The ordnance officers were not behind in forwarding ammunition, and the medical department's record is the pride of the whole army.

Aguinaldo's proclamations are full of bold language, in one of them he says: "We have fought our ancient oppressors without arms. We will now turn to God to defend us against the foreign invaders."

Consul Waldman Expected It.

Hong Kong, Feb. 7.

The greatest satisfaction exists in commercial circles here that the sovereignty of America in the Philippines has been declared. As long as the insurgents controlled all the harbors Consul Waldman refused clearances except to Manila. All the business of sugar and tobacco was done at great risk and frequent loss.

Waldman says he expected the battle, as Aguinaldo was acting under the influence of the English and even American adventurers, who, living at Hong Kong out of the Philippines, had the audacity to hire a Filipino chief in the hope that they might share his spoils. He says the insurgent attack was undoubtedly planned ahead, as the Filipino agent concluded with asserting that Aguinaldo, Aguinaldo's agent in America, and the European Junta had necessarily withdrawn from those works to commence hostilities. But he added the Filipinos regarded the landing of American reinforcements as a threat, and this, added to the proclamation of General Otis respecting political rights to the natives and inaugurating a military regime, had strained native opinion to the breaking point.

Prevent Grip

By Putting Your System in Good Order with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Those who are strong and vigorous have little to fear from the grip. This disease is most likely to attack the weak and debilitated, and with these the grip is often fatal. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones and strengthens the system and fortifies it against attacks of the disease. If you are feeling weak and tired, have little appetite and cannot sleep, begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. You will be surprised to see how much better this medicine will make you feel. It is the best medicine money can buy to prevent the grip.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. Cure all liver ills.

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The Salvage from our fire prices 1/2. Winter Russet, Enamel, Patent Leather. A. F. KENNEDY.



Officers of the First Colorado Regiment, at Manila. The volunteers of this regiment displayed marked gallantry in the fighting of Saturday night and Sunday last, and helped to sweep the Filipino horde from the outskirts of the city.